

FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 28, 1853.

JOHN L. MARLING, EDITOR.

NEWS OF THE DAY & C.

The telegraph reports the confirmation of the appointment of Dr. Thomas M. Foote, of the Buffalo Commercial Advertiser, to the consular post at Vienna, and of Mr. Trevenant to the consular post at Valencia.

A controversy has sprung up between the States of South Carolina and Georgia in regard to their respective boundaries. Georgia claims the exclusive jurisdiction of the Savannah river, which South Carolina denies.

In noticing the return of the Commissioners who were sent to Mexico to search for the mines of Dr. Gardiner and Mr. Mears, the Alexandria Gazette says:

We understand that Lagnuilla, the township in which the pretended mines were located, has been thoroughly explored; and not only has no mine been discovered, but no person could be found who had ever heard of a mine of silver or quicksilver within the entire department of Rio Verde, to which department the township of Lagnuilla (less in extent than the District of Columbia) belongs. The result of this mission confirms the report of Mr. George W. Slocum, United States agent, to the Department of State, on the 7th of May last, and recently published by the Select Committee of the House of Representatives.

THE FRENCH IN GIBRALTAR. KY.—THE HILLS AND EVANS.—From a private letter to a citizen of this place we learn that the trial of the parties surviving the last fray, (at a tobacco barn in which some half dozen on each side were engaged, and several killed and others wounded,) has resulted in their acquittal. The account further states that the claimant, having signed a formal treaty of peace—obliging themselves to refrain from further hostilities—except the Murphys and Mays, who still refuse to treat. It is also stated that by the various battles, assassinations, seizures, &c., among them, eight men and boys have been killed, several crippled and maimed for life, and forty-eight children left fatherless. The quarrel commenced about the year 1822. As strange as this may appear, it has occurred in a county which we know to be celebrated for the intelligence and general moral worth of its inhabitants—the native home of persons no less distinguished in Kentucky than McKee, Robertson, Owsley, and Letcher.—*Columbia (Mo.) Statesman.*

A GANG OF VILLAINS ROUTED.—In Harrison county, Ky., on the 6th, the authorities were successful in the discovery of a clan of counterfeiters, horse thieves, and robbers. A man named Neil Ballingal, of Nicholas county, was arrested for uttering spurious money, and \$4,118 counterfeit bills of the denominations of \$100, Northern Bank of Kentucky; \$10's and \$20's, Bank of Tennessee; \$5's and \$10's, Bank of Indiana; \$4's Bank of Kentucky; \$50's, Bank of Louisiana, found on his premises. Another leader, named Barry, was captured and taken to Fleningsburg. Judge Ross let Ballingal off on \$800 bail.

THE Louisville Journal gives the following account of another steamboat explosion:

ANOTHER STEAMBOAT DISASTER.—A letter from Columbia, Ark., states that the new steamer J. Wilson, as she was leaving the landing on the 6th inst., burst into her boilers, carrying off the forecastle and nearly one-third of the hull. One of the boilers was blown ashore and struck the upper story of Peter Rowlett's coffee-house, from which a party of gentlemen had just retired. Everything forward of the cook-house gave way, and the cabin and all in it fell into the fire and steam. Two of the engineer's lost their lives. Mr. White, head engineer, not being on board.—The number of lives lost is supposed to be about forty. Mr. Whitwell, of Ohio county, is one of the number. The captain, John Rotan, is said to have been drinking, but was saved, though severely injured. The boat was owned by Capt. J. Rotan and J. M. Craig—cost \$18,000, and insured for \$9,000 in the Marine and Fire Insurance company, Louisville. The money chest and books were blown overboard and lost, and the wreck floated twelve miles below and sunk.

A BRIGHT SPOT.—THE BANNER COUNTY OF THE PANHANDLE STATE.—In El Paso county, Texas, Pierce and King received six hundred and fifty votes; General Scott—none. El Paso is not only the Banner County of Texas, but of the Union. This is doing up politics on the true jug-handle style—all on one side.

ANOTHER SENATORIAL QUESTION.—It seems to be likely that the United States Senate at its next session will have another case of a disputed seat before it, from Louisiana. About a year ago the Legislature under the old constitution, met and elected Mr. J. T. Benjamin, U. S. Senator. The law meaning, it is that it is to be done in the year when the term of the old Senator expires, if the Legislature sits in that year. The term of Mr. Downs, in whose place Mr. Benjamin was elected last year, expires upon the 4th of March next, and the latter was chosen upon the contingency that there would be no session of the Legislature this year. There would have been none had not a new constitution been adopted, and Legislature under it was elected, which commences its session in a few days at Baton Rouge. It is contended that, acting under the law of the State, it will be their duty to elect a Senator in the place of Mr. Downs, and that Mr. Benjamin's election depending upon a contingency will not be valid.—*Cincinnati Enquirer.*

Mr. Wm. Glover, joiner, Newcastle, fixed a pistol in his room so that any person entering would be shot. This he did because the room had been entered in his absence, and contrary to his wish.—Knowing the trick himself he could so open the door as to occasion no discharge. It so happened, however, that he had been unsuccessful in his attempt, and shot himself in the legs. Still, however, he persisted in his folly, to call it by no harsher name, and, last week, he again discharged the pistol, and was killed.—*English paper.*

MAL ROTHBERG.—On Thursday night last the letter bag containing the Huntsville mail was robbed on board the steamer Chattanooga, on her passage from Whitesburg to Chattanooga. The mail bag and fragments of letters were found next morning in the wash-room, and others also scattered among the cotton bales. Fortunately the perpetrator of the robbery was not adept in crime. A cabin boy upon the Chattanooga, by the name of Stephen Wilson, was arrested the next day at Huntsville, (he having left the boat at that place,) suspicion being excited by his showing the halves of several bank bills. We understand that he confessed to the robbery, and implicates a deck hand employed on the boat as an instigator of the robbery. It is not known whether any valuable papers were lost. Such letters and parts of letters as were recovered, we believe are in charge of the Postmaster at this place.—*Chattanooga Advertiser.*

HIGH PRICE OF NEGROES.—At public auction on Thursday, in Charleston, South, Ryan & Son sold fifteen likely negroes for \$10,305, or an average of \$687. Three boys, aged about 17, brought the following sums, viz: \$1062, \$1035, 1010, and two \$1000; making an average of \$1022. Capers & Haywood sold a gang of 400 negroes in families.—Two or three families averaged from \$1000 to \$1100 for each individual; and the entire lot averaged \$550. C. G. Whitney sold two likely female house servants, one at \$1000, the other at \$1100.—*Augusta Chronicle.*

The Pittsburgh Post mentions the fact that a man in that city is going from store to store soliciting alms, who, twenty-five years ago, was the leading merchant in that city. His name is Isaac Harris.

FOREIGN POLICY.

It is well known that the little republics on this continent, south of us, ever since Mr. Monroe's declaration in 1823, have looked to this government for protection against the aggressive spirit of the European powers. Until the advent of the present administration, this duty had been discharged and the obligations of the Monroe doctrine faithfully observed. During the present regime, however, it is evident that these obligations have been disregarded, and that the English government has obtained very important concessions.

During last year Mr. Crampton and Mr. Webster intervened to adjust certain difficulties between the republic of Nicaragua and the kingdom of Mosquito. The result of this intervention was the submission to Nicaragua of a proposition giving away about one-third of her territory to the Mosquito King, who claimed under the protection of Great Britain. Here was the positive recognition of the right of European powers to interfere with affairs on this continent, and absolutely making the United States a party to the spoliation of a neighboring republic. How absurd in this government to prate of preventing European interference on this continent, when we stultify ourselves by joining with them to give away territory, under the pretext of defining boundaries, from a republic to a kingdom! This act is aggravated by the fact that the kingdom to which we transferred this amount of territory conjointly with the British Envoy, claimed then and still claims under the protection of England. To show the enormity of this proposition we copy the following:

THE DIRECTORS OF THE STATE OF NICARAGUA TO THE INHABITANTS: Inasmuch as the legislative assembly has decreed the following:

Article 1. The State of Nicaragua does not accept the project of convention or recommendation by which the State of Nicaragua, between the excellency Daniel Webster, Secretary of State of the United States, and his excellency J. F. Crampton, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of her Britannic Majesty, in respect to the territorial boundaries between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and the separation of the Mosquito coast.

Art. 2. The State of Nicaragua is disposed to have the question started in connection with the points mentioned discussed before impartial arbiters.

Art. 3. The State of Nicaragua protests solemnly against all foreign interference in the affairs of its government, and against the use of force to coerce it or to violate its rights.

Given in the Hall of the Sessions of the House of Representatives, Managua, July 14, 1852.

AUG. AVILEZ, Rep. Pres't.

JOAQUIN CUADRA, MARIANO BOLANOS, To the Executive Hall of the Senate, Managua, July 16, 1852.

MIGUEL R. MORALES, Senate President.

J. de J. RONLEDO, Sec. Sec'y.

T. GUERRA, Therefore let it be executed.

J. L. PINEDA, Supreme Director Government Nicaragua, Managua, July 19, 1852.

A true copy. CASTILLO, Secretary of Foreign Affairs.

This proceeding of the Nicaraguan government exhibits the injustice of the proposition. But as further explanatory of its enormity we copy the following additional decree of Nicaragua:

The Legislative Chambers of the republic of Nicaragua, in view of past events and existing circumstances, in conformity with the settled sentiments of the people which it represents, solemnly declare:

1. Their adherence to the principle of the total exclusion of European interference from the domestic and international affairs of the republic of Nicaragua, as necessary to their peace and independence.
2. That the extension of monarchical institutions by conquest, colonization, or by a support of savage chiefs to sovereignty, or savage tribes to national existence, or by other means, upon the American continent, is in opposition to the interests of the republic of Nicaragua, and that any such attempt, peace and safety, and an encroachment upon their individual and collective rights.

To enable our readers to understand the second article of the above decree, it is perhaps necessary to state that the Mosquito Kingdom is nothing in the world but a "savage tribe" elevated into "national existence" by the protection of England.—And to this "savage tribe" thus nurtured into nationality by the aggressive protectorate of Great Britain, the United States proposes to transfer a considerable territory. The consummation of such a consummation as this, and the permission of European powers to assume protectorates over "savage tribes" and impart to them "national existence," is equivalent to permitting them to colonize on this continent, and consequently a violation of an established principle of our foreign policy. We flatter to see what defence whig presses can make of such conduct as this.

We also append an article from the official paper of Nicaragua.

[FROM THE "GACETA OFICIAL DE NICARAGUA," OCT. 31, 1852.]

In some of our late numbers we have alluded to the rejection by the legislature of this State of the Webster and Crampton project—a project which seems to have been prepared by two great minds, with the sole view of exposing to the modern world the sombre remains of the public law of the middle ages, and to have been intended rather as a satire upon the old school of policy than as a conception due to the present day—rather as an insult to reason than as a homage rendered to peace. By what right do England and the United States propose to impose laws upon Nicaragua in the shameful attempt, and short-lived in the legs. Still, however, he persisted in his folly, to call it by no harsher name, and, last week, he again discharged the pistol, and was killed.—*English paper.*

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WASHINGTON, Jan. 26.—In the House, yesterday evening, a message was received from the President relative to the fraud on the Treasury.—The message was read and referred.

The Deficiency Bill was then taken up, some amendments debated and House adjourned.

SENATE.—E. Mills was confirmed Collector of Beverly and Salem, Massachusetts, and C. Saunders, Collector at the port of San Francisco.

In the Senate yesterday, the galleries were crowded to hear Mr. Soule, of La. The House bill relative to the prevention of frauds in prosecuting claims by members of Congress, was taken up, and was amended by prohibiting executive officers from prosecuting claims with or without compensation. The bill was then passed.

The Monroe and Cuba resolutions were debated at length by Mr. Soule.

Mr. Cass replied, showing that the doctrine was not confined to protest against contemplated intervention of the Holy Alliance after the debate the Senate adjourned.

PRELUDE.—An accident occurred to-day on the Ohio and Pennsylvania railroad at New Brighton bridge, the cars were thrown down an embankment forty feet. Several persons were injured but none killed.

Five feet water in the channel, the weather is cold.

THE Somerville Reporter gives Col. Genry the following paragraph, in noticing that gentleman's recent letter:

Though Col. Genry is an able man and a prominent politician, yet, we confess that we are glad to see him leave the State.—We once had full confidence in him as a whig, and he has shown to be a good whig still yet such whigs we do not wish to have anything to do with. We will get along, in our opinion, much better without them, than with them. We have no personal animosity at Col. Genry, but when it comes to pass that a man cannot consistently with his own feelings act with his party, let him lay aside, and not endeavor to split to pieces the party and bring everything into confusion, knowing that no one is infallible.

CURIOUS.—A Memphis paper in criticizing the performances at the theatre says: "Miss Dean lights, but Miss Logan both thunders and lightens."—What a stormy time the audience must have had of it.—*Louisville Democrat.*

THE Constitution of Rhode Island, framed by the whigs a few years ago, disqualifies for office all but electors, and no man can be elected who does not own a certain amount of real estate, unless he be a negro! This is a discrimination in favor of the colored race with a vengeance. They are made a privileged class by the whigs of Rhode Island. The whigs have had a good deal to say, and have shed a great many tears about that provision in the constitution of New Hampshire that disqualifies Catholics from holding three or four offices in that State, but they are perfectly willing that both Catholics and Protestants shall be proscribed in Rhode Island from holding any office, unless they own real estate of some value; the only exception to this clause being in favor of negroes! What say the southern whigs to this discrimination of their brethren in Rhode Island?

SOUTH CAROLINA CONFERENCE.—This body assembled at Sumterville, on the 5th inst., and after a harmonious session, closed on the 12th inst., Bishop Capers presiding. The Missionary collections for the past year amount to twenty two thousand dollars, thus sustaining the character of the Conference has long borne for the liberty in that noble work. The membership within the bounds is stated to be 29,658 whites and 49,560 colored making an increase in the past year of 265 whites and 3,000 colored.—The next Conference will be held at Newberry.

BACON.—The Louisville Courier says: Letters have been received here from places in the interior of this State, inquiring the price of bacon here for spring delivery, the parties expressing the desire to have the price of the Republic of the United States, in favor of sugar! It is stated that large quantities will be required in some of the large and tobacco districts, the large price for hogs having induced farmers to sell everything. We are told of one farmer, who last season put up 500 or 600 hogs in bacon for sale in his neighborhood, who this season will not have more than enough for his own use, having sold all his hogs in this market.

COMMERCIAL.

NASHVILLE, Jan. 27.

CORTEX.—The market continued active to-day, and sales reached about 200 bales. The arrival of the Arctic did not visibly affect the market. A despatch from New Orleans, dated the 26th, reports the crop at 20,000, a reduction of 140,000 since the last report, and sales of 13,000 bales on that day. The Arctic's news had been received, but its effect not developed.

No change in Groceries, and nothing doing in Tobacco.

New York, Jan. 26.—Cotton, yesterday, dull and declined 1/2c. Kentucky Tobacco 3 3/4c. Meek Pork 1 1/2c. Flour —1,100 bbls, State, at \$5 30/40c.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Cotton, yesterday evening, sold at \$4 1/2c. Whisky 1 1/2c. Bulk Pork, sides 7c. Meek Pork \$13 50.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Canal frozen over, River stationary. Weather cold.

New York, Jan. 26.—M.—The steamer sailed to-day, she took \$150,000 specie.

New York, Jan. 26.—Flour—4700 bbls State at \$5 27; 800 bbls do; Corn—14,000 bushels white at 70c; Pork unsettled. Lard quiet.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 26.—Flour 84 25; Whisky 26; Provisions dull; New York offered at 10 1/2; Lard in 10 1/2c.

ANNUAL COTTON REPORT.

LIVERPOOL, 31st Dec. 1852.

In again presenting our Annual Table, concerning the Cotton Trade, with some brief remarks, chiefly of a statistical character, we must observe that the crop in the United States has been a very large one, and the estimates formed off this time last year, showing that the crop of the even approaching to a drought, is the one most favorable to the Cotton plant, nothing being required beyond this but an untimely frost, and the crop would be a very large one. The Company sell none but the best quality of cotton, and the quantity taken for consumption in the United States appears to have been 603,229 bales, against 414,105 bales in 1851.

COSMOPOLITAN.—The year opened under favorable circumstances for the manufacturing interests. There was an absence of stocks, a good demand for export and home trade, and the cotton trade was a very large one, and the estimates formed off this time last year, showing that the crop of the even approaching to a drought, is the one most favorable to the Cotton plant, nothing being required beyond this but an untimely frost, and the crop would be a very large one. The Company sell none but the best quality of cotton, and the quantity taken for consumption in the United States appears to have been 603,229 bales, against 414,105 bales in 1851.

THE supply is 15 1/2 per cent. more than that of last year, and if we allow for estimated increase of stock in spinners' hands, there will still be an increase of 12 1/2 per cent. of the year. Then again the quality of the cotton of this year has been indifferent, and there has been a greater loss in the working off, in waste and dust probably 2 1/2 to 3 per cent. more than usual; still this would not increase the average to more than 44,000 bales, and an increased consumption to account for, of 82 1/2 bales, and a prospect of a large crop, they began to restrict their purchases, and during the last two months have taken so little from the ports, and consequently have so far reduced their stocks, that we now estimate them at not more than 150,000, which, however, is 50,000 more than they held at the commencement of the year. 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